THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1793. [N° 1628.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

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N° VII.

De Libertate retinenda qua certe nihil eſt dulcius.

IN a free government every individual has, without doubt, a right to expreſs his opinion, when it is not ſubverſive of public order, and it it a ſingular excellence of equal Liberty, where ſuch a right does exiſt; but when the privilege thus conceded, is abuſed and perverted to the ſupport of Tyranny and Deſpotiſm, ſuch a conduct becomes an object of the ſevereſt animadverſion, although it may not be ranked amongſt thoſe offences that merit the laſh of criminal juſtice.

If we were to judge, from the language and conduct of a certain deſcription of perſons, we might be induced to ſuppoſe, that the government of the United States was a Deſpotiſm, or an Ariſtocracy:—We might conclude, that *their* baſe and ſervile dogmas were the infallible criterion of public ſentiment, and the undoubted organ of public opinion; and we might miſtake the flaviſh tenets, of an expiring faction, for the genuine doctrines of a free and happy people.

If we were to ſearch throughout the extent of the Engliſh language, we ſhould not be able to find a fit and comprehenſive appellation for the mongrel tribe, who have undertaken to calumniate the French Revolution.—But, by whatever appellation they may be diſtinguiſhed, their views and wiſhes are too evident to be concealed. The malignity of their deſigns is evinced, by the virulence of their language. They have counterfeited the ſanction of the National authority, for the propagation of political hereſies, and delivered their corrupt and polluted calumnies, as the impulſe of popular will.

Every friend to humanity muſt have regarded with indignation, the attempts which have been made to vilify the character of that great Father of Liberty, THOMAS PAINE;—the man, who, aided only by the irreſiſtable force of his own genius, and the native powers of his unbounded mind, gave the firſt "ſhock to Deſpotiſm," and firſt taught Man to "contemplate redreſs;"—the man who has dictated to Pitt, his boaſted ſyſtems of finance, and from whom the celebrated Abbe Raynal derived the firſt Principles of Government; this man we are told, in the confidence of Ariſtocratic pride, is ignorant of every Principle of Society, and fit only to ſubvert the ſocial order, and deſtroy exiſting Governments; and we are told all this, not by the daily retailers of party declamation, but by the philoſophic authors of periodical criticiſms, as the reſult of candid inveſtigation, and metaphyſical diſquiſition; a convincing proof, that political corruption may be traced to a high ſource!

In the ſame manner, and by the *ſame perſons*, has the danger of a war with Great-Britain been held up to view, as the polar ſtar of our political meaſures; as the undeviating criterion of our National exiſtence. Regardleſs of the faith of Treaties, and the ſacred obligations of poſitive engagements, *they* would renounce a beneficial alliance with a great and free nation, in exchange for precarious dependance on a decaying and bankrupt Ariſtocracy;—an ariſtocracy, which is ſupported only by its ſovereign imbecility. "The Tyrants of the Earth" (ſays M. Genet, in his anſwer to the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia) are, at this moment, armed, not only againſt France, but againſt Liberty itſelf.—As long as America affords to the World the example of Independence and Happineſs, ſo long will ſhe be the Terror of Deſpotiſm and the "*Delenda eſt Carthago*" of Tyrants. If France ſhould therefore be overcome, America will be the immediate object, and the devoted victim of their vengeance; guided by the ſame principles, and guarded by the ſame omnipotence, our intereſts are reciprocal and mutual—and their defeats and ſucceſſes are equally ours. It is not perhaps neceſſary for the Americans to take a part in the preſent war, but the conſequences which may enſue will moſt probably be the ſame in either caſe. If France ſhould be victorious, we ſhould participate in her victories—but if her Liberties ſhould periſh, and conſequently thoſe of America, we might have cauſe to regret, that we had not uſed timely and efficacious means to avert our political annihilation.

But the Wiſdom of a WASHINGTON has contemplated all theſe vaſt objects, in their different aſpects; and if we may judge from his cordial and affectionate reception of the repreſentative of our Siſter nation, the freedom and happineſs of mankind is already ratified, in his capacious mind.

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The foreign trade of England and Holland united, is at leaſt five times greater than that of France. At ſea, therefore, theſe allies are in the ſituation of a gameſter, who ſtakes five dollars to one, upon the caſt of the dice. Though the French navy has been frequently vanquiſhed by that of England, yet as cruiſers, they were always very formidable.

In 1692, a French fleet, under Tourville, were defeated at Ruſſel, at La Hogue. The very next year, Tourville, in a ſingle ſweep took eighty Engliſh and Dutch merchantmen; and in the whole courſe of the war, Britain loſt four thouſand veſſels, according to a report given into parliament.

Since that time Britain has been engaged in four other very long wars, beſides ſeveral of ſhorter durations. In each of them, her damage, by ſea has been in an equal proportion. So that upon the whole, ſhe may within the laſt hundred years, have loſt twenty thouſand veſſels with their crews and cargoes. A kind of random computation has been made, that theſe ſhips are worth, upon an average, three thouſand five hundred pounds, which is certainly not an extravagant conjecture.

Ten per cent. is but a moderate profit upon a manufacturing capital. At this rate of compound intereſt, a gun might have been bought ſince the Dutch revolution, not leſs than fourteen times, or in other words it might have multiplied into ſixteen thouſand three hundred and eighty-four guineas. Such are the bleſſed conſequences of induſtry and of peace.—The ſum, ſtated, ſounds very high, but it is impoſſible to argue againſt the multiplication table.

When one reads in the news-papers, that an Engliſh privateer has taken a French merchantman with twenty thouſand pounds, he is apt to fancy that this plunder is all clear gain to the public; but many articles of deduction muſt be included in this reckoning.

Firſt. The expence of equipping this privateer, and others which have been leſs fortunate.

Second. The negative loſs of that profit which might have been obtained, by employing this capital and theſe cruizers at home, in an honeſt branch of manufacture, or in the fiſheries, or in agriculture.

Third. By reducing their neighbours to beggery, a commercial nation deſtroy their own cuſtomers, and in the ſequel impoveriſh themſelves. A trader in Market-ſtreet would not expect to augment his buſineſs, by reducing the whole ſtreet to aſhes. Yet, the Engliſh, a commercial nation, and who certainly underſtand the principles of trade, attempt to obtain univerſal wealth by ſpreading univerſal depredation.

Fourth. It has been a very common practice for the French, in their wars with England, to capture their ſhips at London. Hence, when a French Eaſt or Weſt Indiaman was taken, the loſs in reality fell not on the French proprietor, but the Engliſh inſurer. And this again ſerves to ſhow, in its proper light, the inſignificance of a naval triumph, and that privateering is as unprofitable as it is diſcouragable, both to individuals and to the public at large.

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Since that time Britain has been engaged in four other very long wars, beſides ſeveral of ſhorter durations. In each of them, her damage, by ſea has been in an equal proportion. So that upon the whole, ſhe may within the laſt hundred years, have loſt twenty thouſand veſſels with their crews and cargoes. A kind of random computation has been made, that theſe ſhips are worth, upon an average, three thouſand five hundred pounds, which is certainly not an extravagant conjecture.

Ten per cent. is but a moderate profit upon a manufacturing capital. At this rate of compound intereſt, a guinea might have doubled itſelf ſince the Dutch revolution, not leſs than fourteen times, or in other words it might have multiplied into ſixteen thouſand three hundred and eighty-four guineas. Such are the bleſſed conſequences of induſtry and of peace.—The ſum, here ſtated, ſounds very high, but it is impoſſible to argue againſt the multiplication table.

When one reads in the news-papers, that an Engliſh privateer has taken a French merchantman with twenty thouſand pounds, he is apt to fancy that this plunder is all clear gain to the public; but many articles of deduction muſt be included in this reckoning.

Firſt. The expence of equipping this privateer, and others which have been leſs fortunate.

Second. The negative loſs of that profit which might have been obtained, by employing this capital and theſe cruizers at home, in an honeſt branch of manufacture, or in the fiſheries, or in agriculture.

Third. By reducing their neighbours to beggery, a commercial nation deſtroy their own cuſtomers, and in the ſequel impoveriſh themſelves. A trader in Market-ſtreet would not expect to augment his buſineſs, by reducing the whole ſtreet to aſhes. Yet, the Engliſh, a commercial nation, and who certainly underſtand the principles of trade, attempt to obtain univerſal wealth by ſpreading univerſal depredation.

Fourth. It has been a very common practice for the French, in their wars with England, to ſeize their ſhips at London. Hence, when a French Eaſt or Weſt Indiaman was taken, the loſs in reality fell not on the French proprietor, but the Engliſh inſurer. And this again ſerves to ſhow, in its proper light, the inſignificance of a naval triumph, and that privateering is as unprofitable as it is diſhonourable, both to individuals and to the public at large.

GHENT *(Auſtrian Netherlands)* April 19.

IT is this morning reported that the Marquis de la FAYETTE, died on the 12th inſt. in the old priſon in Berlin; the manner of his death is variouſly related. One report is, that the victory of the Auſtrians over the French at Louzai being extravagantly exaggerated to him, was the cauſe of his fatal illneſs; the other is, that the gaoler, on diſcovering pen, ink and paper, in his apartment, took the liberty of confining him in the dungeon, wherein the unfortunate General left his mortal part. [*This account is not confirmed.*]

VIENNA, April 15.

His Imperial Majeſty has ſent orders to the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, to ſend hither under a proper eſcort, General Bournonville, his adjutant, and the members of the French National Convention, now ſtate priſoners.—His Majeſty has farther given orders to his Serene Highneſs, to enjoin the officers who command this eſcort, to halt at the laſt poſt before Vienna, to tranſmit official notice to the Aulic Council of War, of the arrival of the priſoners. We are aſſured that they will be impriſoned in the fortreſs of Spielberg, in Moravia.

LONDON, May 7.

DECLARATION OF GENERAL DUMOURIER.

Frankfort, April 20, 1793.

HAVING learnt that ſuſpicions hate been excited againſt my intentions, on account of a pretended connection ſuppoſed to exiſt between me and PHILIP D'ORLEANS, a French Prince, too well known under the name of EGALITE, and being anxious to preſerve that eſteem of which I daily receive the moſt honorable teſtimonies, I take the earlieſt opportunity of declaring that I am ignorant whether there daily exiſts an Orlean faction: That I never had any connection with the Prince who is ſuppoſed to be, at the head of it, or who is the pretence for it; that I never eſteemed him; and that ſince the fatal epoch when he tore aſunder the bonds of blood, and offended againſt all known laws, by criminally voting for the death of the unfortunate LOUIS XVI. againſt whom he declared his opinion with atrocious impudence, my contempt for him has been changed into a juſt averſion, which leaves me no other deſire than that of ſeeing him delivered over to the ſeverity of the laws.

"With regard to his children, I think they poſſeſs as many virtues as he does vices. They have perfectly ſerved their country in the armies which I commanded, without ever ſhewing ambition. I have a great friendſhip for the eldeſt, founded upon the beſt merited eſteem; and I am certain that inſtead of ever aſpiring to mount the Throne of France, he would fly to the end of the world, rather than to be forced to it. In ſhort I declare, that if, after the crimes of his father, or by the atrocious reſults of the ſons of faction and anarchy he ſhould find himſelf in ſuch a ſituation as to waver between the virtues which he has hitherto ſhewn, and the baſeneſs of taking advantage of the diſmal cataſtrophe which has plunged the ſenſible part of the nation, and all Europe, in mourning—and that if he ſhould then be ever ſo far blinded by ambition as to aſpire at the crown, I would devote him to eternal hatred, and entertain for him the ſame contempt which I have for his father. (*Signed*) "DUMOURIER."

Lord Barrington, who returned to town yeſterday noon from the continent, where he has been about twelve months, met General Dumourier on the road towards Vienna, three days journey on the other ſide of Liege. The Liegois are extremely vexed they did not recognize the French General while he was in that city, as they certainly would have detained and made him accountable for ſome of the government property which he and his army pillaged during their ſtay there.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

We congratulate our readers on having been at laſt able to lay before them, an intelligible account, or ſomething very like it, of the preſent ſtate of affairs in France. Dumourier has ſent into the world a copious and curious manifeſto, wherein he accuſes the convention as inveterate in the practice of almoſt every human vice. In particular, he affirms what is in fact very likely, that they had determined to murder him. He acknowledges however, that they charge him with the embezzlement of ſix millions of livres. It would be ungenerous to diſbelieve either party. They are in habits of intimacy, and know each other perfectly well.

The publication of this gallant officer is dated the 2d of April laſt, and was followed on the 5th of that month by another from Prince Saxe-Cobourg. This performance is one of the moſt remarkable that has hitherto made its appearance in this criſis of political wonders.—His royal highneſs begins by a panegyric on the perſonal character of Dumourier; and mentions the factious perſons, who have armed the combined ſovereigns againſt France. By thoſe factious perſons, he muſt intend the emigrants, with the French Princes at their head; and ſuch a reſpectful notice affords a very comfortable proſpect to this wretched ſhoal of fugitives. Indeed their hopes of returning to France in any poſſible event or upon any terms whatever, ſeems entirely at an end. Of this circumſtance they are themſelves conſcious; for about three months ago, there appeared in the newſpapers, a letter addreſſed by one of thoſe princely phantoms to his fellow-ſufferers, in which he informs them with apparent exultation, that they might confide on a final aſylum in the dominions of Ruſſia. Cobourg proceeds to expatiate in a bombaſtic ſtile on the virtues of the French nation, the bravery of their troops, and the zeal of the monarchs who employ him, for the happineſs of France, the reſtoration of her conſtitutional king, and the conſtitution which ſhe has choſen.

These looſe expreſſions might, on a future occaſion, be explained in whatever way their author thinks proper. One ſpecimen of ſelf conceit in this paper is ſufficiently ridiculous. Cobourg, who is himſelf but a mere ephemeron in the ſyſtem of Europe, pretends repeatedly to pledge his own word and honour for the conduct of the combined armies in their progreſs through France; while all the world knows, that, like other undertakers of a job, he muſt behave exactly as his maſters direct him.

This German General had been weak enough to fancy, that the armies of the Republic were capable of being cajoled from their duty, by ſuch paltry artifices. Admitting his entire ignorance of French hiſtory, and his abſolute want of common ſenſe, yet the recent example of Fayette might have taught this puny deſpot the ſtupidity of ſuch a ſuppoſition. He has indeed, moſt completely expoſed himſelf to the deriſion of Europe; for, as the French troops did not chuſe to cooperate as friends and companions in arms, with the enemies of their country, as his royal highneſs had very kindly invited them to do, he thought proper on the 9th of April, only four days after his proclamation to revoke it. He complains that the reſult of his offers had been oppoſite to the effects, which they ought to have produced. His royal highneſs might have ſaid, in a ſingle line, that his promiſe had produced no effect at all. Dumourier, ſo far from being able to debauch his army, has had ſome difficulty in eſcaping from their vengeance. Cobourg, if he makes any progreſs at all in the French Provinces, muſt cut his paſſage with his ſword; and whatever we may think of his valour, his exhibitions as an author tempt us to deſpiſe his underſtanding.

Mr. Claypoole,

HAVING noticed ſome advertiſements of late, for the ſale by authority of ſundry veſſels in this port, prizes to the French, I was induced to make an inquiry into the nature of the caſe, and find that the authority alluded to is not that of the United States, but of the agents of the French Republic here.

It is of importance to the mercantile intereſt of the country to be informed that whereas they cannot be condemned here, and no legal condemnation in a French port has taken place in regard to theſe prizes, the purchaſe muſt be at the riſque of thoſe who buy, and in caſe they ſhould be found hereafter in a Britiſh port, and be reclaimed, as they undoubtedly would, no law of the United States, exiſts to guarantee the validity of the ſale to the purchaſer, on whom the loſs would reſt.

A CITIZEN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 7.

"The Federal Judges have, this day, delivered their opinion upon the great queſtion of Britiſh debts, which was unanimous for the payment. Griffin and Iredell were for ſubſtantiating the payments of paper-money into the Treaſury.—Jay was of a contrary opinion, and the latter gave one of the moſt able deciſions I ever heard delivered—and, to diſintereſted perſons, I conceive ſatisfactory and concluſive."

June 18. Capt. Sheehan, of the brig Alfred, on the 10th of June, ſpoke the ſhip Providence, Capt. Munroe, of Rhode-Iſland, from Georgia, bound to Cape-Francois, out 4 days.

LANSINGBURGH *(New York)* June 11.

A gentleman arrived here yeſterday afternoon in juſt two weeks from Niagara. He informs us that the Commiſſioners of the United States, to the Indian nations at war with us, were then there in waiting, to attend the treaty of Sanduſky, which has been poſtponed until the firſt of July, on account of the Indians being unable to generally attend ſooner. Captain BRANDT, ſat out for Sanduſky about the 3d of May: Previous to his departure for that place, in frequent converſations with our informant, who is much in his friendſhip, he gave as his opinion, that *no* peace could take place until the Ohio and Muſkingum ſhall have been made the diviſionary line. Captain BRANDT very ſincerely expreſſed his good wiſhes towards the United States, and ſuppoſes it good policy to make thoſe rivers the boundary; and ſhould either refuſe that article in the treaty, he will take an active part againſt them.

NEW-LONDON, June 20.

The commiſſioners for erecting public buildings within the city of Waſhington, for the reſidence of Congreſs after the year 1800, have publiſhed the ſcheme of another Lottery, No. II. for the improvement of the Federal City. The number of tickets is 50,000 at 8 dollars each; number of prizes 16,732, the remainder blanks—the higheſt prize is a magnificent dwelling houſe to coſt 20,000 dollars, and caſh 30,000 dollars; the next dwelling-houſe to coſt 15,000 dollars, and caſh 15,000; the next dwelling-houſe to coſt 10,000 dollars, and caſh 10,000; the two next each dwelling-houſe to coſt 5 000 and caſh 5,000; the caſh prizes, are 1 of 10,000 dollars, and two of 5000, 10 of 1000, 20 of 500, 100 of 100, 200 of 50, 400 of 25, 100 of 20, and 15,000 of 10. By this lottery the commiſſioners will have built ſix elegant houſes; and will be enabled to give a ſpecimen of the private building to be erected in the city of Waſhington. The ſale of the tickets in this lottery is deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel lottery, which will commence on the 9th day of September next.

SALEM, June 18.

The following is an ANSWER to the Addreſs, preſented by the inhabitants of this town to THE PRESIDENT, on his late Proclamation.

GENTLEMEN,

PLACED in the ſituation I am by the free voice of my fellow-citizens, it becomes a duty pleaſing as it is ſtrong, to purſue ſuch meaſures as appear beſt calculated to promote their true intereſts.—Under this impreſſion I iſſued the late Proclamation, declaring the neutrality of the United States in the preſent conteſt between France and other European Powers. In making this declaration, I was perſuaded that I ſpoke the wiſhes of my countrymen, without violating any political or moral obligation.—And the evidences of ſatisfaction which have been exhibited on this occaſion, as well as the aſſurances of good Citizens to uſe their influence in preſerving the peace and proſperity of our infant Republic, afford a new proof of that liberal and enlightened ſentiment which has been ſo often and ſo honorably manifeſted by them on great occaſions.

G. WASHINGTON.

NEWPORT, June 25.

Laſt Wedneſday the Circuit Court of the United States opened in this Town: When the Rev. Mr. Patten addreſſed the Throne of Grace in Prayer.—After which the Hon. Judge Wilſon delivered to the Grand Jury a Charge, replete with the pureſt Principles of our equal Government, and highly indicative of its legal Reputation.

His Excellency Joſiah Bartlett, Eſq; is again elected by the Suffrages of his Fellow-Citizens as Governor of the State of New-Hampſhire.

A Correſpondent has favoured us with the following

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated April 3, 1793.

"You will judge, my dear Friend, to what Height public Spirit hath riſen in this City. About Two Thouſand young People of 14 or 15 Years of Age, but who have not completed their 16th Year, liable to enter into the National Guard, came out of what is called the Battalion of Children, and have been at the National Convention to preſent on their Knees a Petition to go to the Frontiers at the Expence of their Families, ſwearing at the ſame Time they would not riſe until they ſhould do Juſtice to their Demand. The Members of the Convention could not refrain from Tears, at the intereſting Sight of Youth ſo courageouſly offering itſelf—They ruſhed forward to embrace theſe generous Children, who, without changing attitude, intreated the Legiſlature immediately to pronounce their concurrence, but ſeeing the Aſſembly undetermined, the leader and orator of this affecting Deputation, turning himſelf towards his Brethren, addreſſed them in the words following, which were frequently interrupted by his tears—"My Companions let us go, and return diſhonored to our Families, for the Fathers of the Country judge us incapable of dying for the Republic."—A majeſtic calm ſucceeded all at once to this public Scene, and the Convention, after a ſhort Debate, decreed that the greateſt ſilence, that the Legion, called the Children of the Republic, ſhould hold itſelf ready to depart in eight Days for the Frontiers. Inſtantly ſhouts of *long live the Republic* were heard from every Corner of the Hall, and more than Twenty Thouſand Voices replied from without. I was there, my dear Friend, and I cannot recall the raviſhing Sight, without ſhedding Tears of Joy. The Mothers of theſe inconceivable Children, attended them at the Paſſage, and weeping congratulated them on having deſerved the Confidence of the Republic.—The Executive Council hath given Orders that this Legion be conducted by ſhort Marches to the Frontiers, and that the National Volunteers of Paris ſhould go in two Months to relieve from their Poſts theſe young Pupils of the Country, little accuſtomed to the Fatigues of a Camp.—What an Example for every Town through which they will paſs, and what Enthuſiaſm they muſt ſpread on their Return!"

The following is tranſlated from a late French Paper.

Auſtrian Cruelty in the late Belgic Revolution.

A young married Lady at Gand, very amiable and rich, had an Auſtrian Officer to lodge at her Houſe for ſome Time. As he had pretended great Eſteem for her Huſband, who had rendered him great Services, this Lady after ſhe became a Widow continued to treat him with Friendſhip, and to keep him at her Houſe. When the Revolution commenced the Officer was obliged to quit Gand.—Sometime after the Auſtrians entered the Town by Force and committed the greateſt Exceſſes.—The young Lady, knowing her Gueſt was of the Party, believed he would protect her and her Family. In the midſt of the Tumult, they knocked at the Door, ſhe recognized the Officer and hattened to open it, the Villain inſtantly ſeized and drew her into her Chamber, and in ſpite of her Tears, Cries and Intreaties, violated her, at the ſame Time his Soldiers pillaged the Houſe. The Monſter afterwards delivered his unfortunate Benefactreſs over to his Satellites, who, after having ſatisfied their brutal Appetites, *hewed her in Pieces with their Sabres.*——Whether the Depravity of the human Heart can produce any Thing more horrid than this Fact, muſt be left undetermined, until the Auſtrians have it in their Power to make a like Entry in France.

A Letter from a Merchant in Baltimore, ſays, that American Shipping are in ſo great Demand there, that Freights might be procured for twice the Number that offer; and that in Conſequence 7s. 6d. Sterling per Barrel, was offered (and refuſed) as Freight for Flour from thence to Europe.

Laſt Evening the Theatre in this Town was opened with the Tragedy of Jane Shore, &c. to a very reſpectable and numerous Audience.

GHENT *(Auſtrian Netherlands)* April 19.

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DECLARATION OF GENERAL DUMOURIER.

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It is of importance to the mercantile intereſt of the country to be informed that whereas they cannot be condemned here, and no legal condemnation in a French port has taken place in regard to theſe prizes, the purchaſe muſt be at the riſque of thoſe who buy, and in caſe they ſhould be found hereafter in a Britiſh port, and be reclaimed, as they undoubtedly would, no law of the United States, exiſts to guarantee the validity of the ſale to the purchaſer, on whom the loſs would reſt.

A CITIZEN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 7.

"The Federal Judges have, this day, delivered their opinion upon the great queſtion of Britiſh debts, which was unanimous for the payment. Griffin and Iredell were for ſubſtantiating the payments of paper-money into the Treaſury:—Jay was of a contrary opinion, and the latter gave one of the moſt able deciſions I ever heard delivered—and, to diſintereſted perſons, I conceive ſatisfactory and concluſive."

June 18. Capt. Sheehan, of the brig Alfred, on the 10th of June, ſpoke the ſhip Providence, Capt. Munroe, of Rhode-Iſland, from Georgia, bound to Cape-Francois, out 4 days.

LANSINGBURGH *(New York)* June 11.

A gentleman arrived here yeſterday afternoon in juſt two weeks from Niagara. He informs us that the Commiſſioners of the United States, to the Indian nations at war with us, were then there in waiting, to attend the treaty of Sanduſky, which has been poſtponed until the firſt of July, on account of the Indians being unable to generally attend ſooner. Captain BRANDT, ſat out for Sanduſky about the 3d of May: Previous to his departure for that place, in frequent converſations with our informant, who is much in his friendſhip, he gave as his opinion, that *no* peace could take place until the Ohio and Muſkingum ſhall have been made the diviſionary line. Captain BRANDT very ſincerely expreſſed his good wiſhes towards the United States, and ſuppoſes it good policy to make thoſe rivers the boundary; and ſhould either refuſe that article in the treaty, he will take an active part againſt them.

NEW-LONDON, June 20.

The commiſſioners for erecting public buildings within the city of Waſhington, for the reſidence of Congreſs after the year 1800, have publiſhed the ſcheme of another Lottery, No. II. for the improvement of the Federal City. The number of tickets is 50,000 at 8 dollars each; number of prizes 16,732, the remainder blanks—the higheſt prize is a magnificent dwelling-houſe to coſt 20,000 dollars, and caſh 30,000 dollars; the next dwelling-houſe to coſt 15,000 dollars, and caſh 15,000; the next dwelling-houſe to coſt 10,000 dollars, and caſh 10,000; the two next each dwelling-houſe to coſt 5,000 and caſh 5,000; the caſh prizes, are 1 of 10,000 dollars, and two of 5000, 10 of 1000, 20 of 500, 100 of 100, 200 of 50, 400 of 25, 100 of 20, and 15,000 of 10. By this lottery the commiſſioners will have built ſix elegant houſes; and will be enabled to give a ſpecimen of the private building to be erected in the city of Waſhington. The ſale of the tickets in this lottery is deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel lottery, which will commence on the 9th day of September next.

SALEM, June 18.

The following is an ANSWER to the Addreſs, preſented by the inhabitants of this town to THE PRESIDENT, on his late Proclamation.

GENTLEMEN,

PLACED in the ſituation I am by the free voice of my fellow-citizens, it becomes a duty pleaſing as it is ſtrong, to purſue ſuch meaſures as appear beſt calculated to promote their true intereſts—Under this impreſſion I iſſued the late Proclamation, declaring the neutrality of the United States in the preſent conteſt between France and other European Powers. In making this declaration, I was perſuaded that I ſpoke the wiſhes of my countrymen, without violating any political or moral obligation.—And the evidences of ſatisfaction which have been exhibited on this occaſion, as well as the aſſurances of good Citizens to uſe their influence in preſerving the peace and proſperity of our infant Republic, afford a new proof of that liberal and enlightened ſentiment which has been ſo often and ſo honorably manifeſted by them on great occaſions.

G. WASHINGTON.

NEWPORT, June 25.

Laſt Wedneſday the Circuit Court of the United States opened in this Town: When the Rev. Mr. Patten addreſſed the Throne of Grace in Prayer.—After which the Hon. Judge Wilſon delivered to the Grand Jury a Charge, replete with the pureſt Principles of our equal Government, and highly indicative of its legal Reputation.

His Excellency Joſiah Bartlett, Eſq; is again elected by the Suffrages of his Fellow-Citizens as Governor of the State of New-Hampſhire.

A Correſpondent has favoured us with the following Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated April 3, 1793.

"You will judge, my dear Friend, to what Height public Spirit hath riſen in this City. About Two Thouſand young People of 14 or 15 Years of Age, but who have not completed their 16th Year, liable to enter into the National Guard, came out of what is called the Battalion of Children, and have been at the National Convention to preſent on their Knees a Petition to go to the Frontiers at the Expence of their Families, ſwearing at the ſame Time they would not riſe until they ſhould do Juſtice to their Demand. The Members of the Convention could not refrain from Tears, at the intereſting Sight of Youth ſo courageouſly offering itſelf—They ruſhed forward to embrace theſe generous Children, who, without changing attitude, intreated the Legiſlature immediately to pronounce their concurrence; but ſeeing the Aſſembly undetermined, the leader and orator of this affecting Deputation, turning himſelf towards his Brethren, addreſſed them in the words following, which were frequently interrupted by his tears—"My Companions let us go, and return diſhonored to our Families, for the Fathers of the Country judge us incapable of dying for the Republic."—A majeſtic calm ſucceeded all at once to this public Scene, and the Convention, after a ſhort Debate, decreed in the greateſt ſilence, that the Legion, called the Children of the Republic, ſhould hold itſelf ready to depart in eight Days for the Frontiers. Inſtantly ſhouts of *long live the Republic* were heard from every Corner of the Hall, and more than Twenty Thouſand Voices replied from without. I was there, my dear Friend, and I cannot recall the raviſhing Sight, without ſhedding Tears of Joy. The Mothers of theſe inconceivable Children, attended them at the Paſſage, and weeping congratulated them on having deſerved the Confidence of the Republic.—The Executive Council hath given Orders that this Legion be conducted by ſhort Marches to the Frontiers, and that the National Volunteers of Paris ſhould go in two Months to relieve from their Poſts theſe young Pupils of the Country, little accuſtomed to the Fatigues of a Camp.—What an Example for every Town through which they will paſs, and what Enthuſiaſm they muſt ſpread on their Return!"

The following is tranſlated from a late French Paper:

Auſtrian Cruelty in the late Belgic Revolution.

A young married Lady at Gand, very amiable and rich, had an Auſtrian Officer to lodge at her Houſe for ſome Time. As he had pretended great Eſteem for her Huſband, who had rendered him great Services, this Lady after ſhe became a Widow continued to treat him with Friendſhip, and to keep him at her Houſe. When the Revolution commenced the Officer was obliged to quit Gand.—Sometime after the Auſtrians entered the Town by Force and committed the greateſt Exceſſes.—The young Lady, knowing her Gueſt was of the Party, believed he would protect her and her Family. In the midſt of the Tumult, they knocked at the Door, ſhe recognized the Officer and hattened to open it, the Villain inſtantly ſeized and drew her into her Chamber, and in ſpite of her Tears, Cries and Intreaties, violated her, at the ſame Time his Soldiers pillaged the Houſe. The Monſter afterwards delivered his unfortunate Benefactreſs over to his Satellites, who, after having ſatisfied their brutal Appetites, *hewed her in Pieces with their Sabres.*——Whether the Depravity of the human Heart can produce any Thing more horrid than this Fact, muſt be left undetermined, until the Auſtrians have it in their Power to make a like Entry in France.

A Letter from a Merchant in Baltimore, ſays, that American Shipping are in ſo great Demand there, that Freights might be procured for twice the Number that offer; and that in Conſequence 7s. 6d. Sterling per Barrel, was offered (and refuſed) as Freight for Flour from thence to Europe.

Laſt Evening the Theatre in this Town was opened with the Tragedy of Jane Shore, &c. to a very reſpectable and numerous Audience.

By his EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Esq;

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the President of the United States of America, hath been pleased to issue the following, Proclamation, to wit:

"*By the President of the United States of America.*

A PROCAMATION.

"WHEREAS it appears that a State of War exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great-Britain and the United Netherlands, of the one Part, and France on the other; and the Duty and Interest of the United States require, that they should with Sincerity and good Faith adopt and pursue a Conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent Powers:

"I HAVE therefore thought fit, by these Presents, to declare the Disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those Powers respectively; and to exhort and warn the Citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all Acts and Proceedings whatsoever, which may in any Manner tend to contravene such Disposition.

"AND I do hereby make known, that whosoever of the Citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to Punishment or Forfeiture under the Laws of Nations, by committing, aiding or abetting Hostilities against any of the said Powers, or by carrying to any of them those Articles which are deemed contraband by the modern Usage of Nations, will not receive the Protection of the United States against such Punishment or Forfeiture: And further, that I have given Instructions to those Officers to whom it belongs, to cause Prosecutions to be instituted against all Persons who shall, within the Cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the Laws of Nations with Respect to the Powers at War, or any of them.

"In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my Hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the Twenty second Day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
T. JEFFERSON."

And whereas the General Assembly of this State, at the Session on the Second Monday in June inst. passed the following Resolution, to wit:

"*It is Voted and Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor, be and he is hereby requested to issue his Proclamation, declaring the pacific Disposition of this State relative to the contending Powers in Europe, and commanding the Citizens thereof, upon all Occasions, to observe the strictest Neutrality with the Powers at War, agreeably to the late Proclamation of the President of the United States of America on that Subject."

I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby declaring the pacific Disposition of this State with Respect to the Powers at War, and commanding the Citizens of this State to observe the strictest Neutrality toward them, agreeably to the above recited Proclamation of the President of the United States of America, and the above recited Resolution of the General Assembly.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State, at Providence, this Seventeenth Day of June, A. D. 1793, and in the Seventeenth Year of Independence.

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, June 23.

ENTERED,

	from
Sloop Favourite, Fry,	New-York
— Apollo, Cahoone,	Ditto
— Friendship, Webster,	Ditto
— Abigail, Tew,	Long-Island
— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
— Wealthy, Grinnell,	Ditto
— Union, Pierce,	Dighton
— Judge Jay, Collins,	St. Croix
— Sally, Russell,	Havanna
Schooner Zerviah, Worth,	Baltimore
— Sally, Langley,	Nanxenton
Brig Pallas, Richmond,	Dighton
— George, Enos,	Cape-Francois

CLEARED,

	for
Sloop Sally, Vance,	Alexandria
— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
— Apollo, Cahoone,	Ditto
— Melintha, Clark,	Baltimore
— Camet, Williams,	New London
— Swallow, Chaloner,	Bagg Harbour
— Ranger, Gladding,	Philadelphia
— New-York Packet, Shaw,	Charleston
— Union, Pierce,	Dighton
Schooner Betsy, Burr,	Baltimore
— Abigail, Sanders,	Ditto
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— Rambler, Jeffers,	St. Thomas's
— Sally, Brown,	St. Croix
Sloop Federal, Earl,	Martinico
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NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has just imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to sell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongst which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balsam—Fraunis's Female strengthening Elixir—British Oil—Essence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magnisia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Assortment of Perfumes—Essence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Boxes.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allpice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 24, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

ALL Persons who have Demands against the United States, for attending the Circuit and District Courts in this District, as Jurors, &c. prior to the first of May last, are informed, that by applying to the Marshal of said District, at Providence, they will have their Balances paid them.—If they apply by Order, it is necessary that the Order should be accompanied by a Certificate of its Authenticity, from a Justice of the Peace of the Place in which they live.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal*
Rhode Island District.

SPRING GOODS

A large Assortment, just opened and exposed for Sale, by

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Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

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Beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC,

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All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of AMOS GARDINER, late of South Kingstown, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

AMOS GARDINER, Executor.

South Kingstown, May 11, 1793.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

TO MORROW EVENING will be exhibited

Dancing on the Tight Rope,

By Monsr. PLACIDE and TRONCHE.

After which a COMEDY (written by the Author of Cato) Called,

THE DRUMMER;

Or, the Haunted House.

Sir George Trueman,	Mr. Harper,
Tinsel,	Mr. Watts,
Fantome,	Mr. Kenny,
Coachman,	Mr. Huggins,
Butler,	Mr. Minchin,
And Vellum,	Mr. Adams,
Abigail,	Miss Smith,
And Lady Trueman,	Mrs. Metchler.

The whole to conclude with a PANTOMIME BALLAD.—Called,

The OLD SOLDIER.

Lord of the Manor,	Mr. Kenny,
Lucas,	M. Tronche,
Thieves,	Messrs. Douvillier and Dorva

Countrymen and Women by the Rest of the Company,

And The Old Soldier,	Monsieur Placide,
Collette,	Madame Placide.

In the Course of the Ballad, a Storm, and a Fight with Sabres, between the OLD SOLDIER, and the TWO THIEVES.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADAMS COURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§†§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

‡‖‡ The Days of performing will be MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Amongst which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5*s.* to the best superfine,
Kersameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Cambricks, some as low as 1*s*/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14*d.* and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, commodious HOUSE, in the Main-Street, lately occupied by Mr. RIVERA, with good Stable, Chaise-House, Garden, &c.—For Terms, apply to

CHARLES HANDY.

Newport, June 10, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in to Screw.

Newport, 12th mo. 24th 1792.

By his EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Esq;

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—— Union, Pierce,	Dighton
—— Judge Jay, Collins,	St. Croix
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Lucas,	M. Tronche,
Thieves,	Messrs. Douvillier and Dorva
Countrymen and Women by the Rest of the Company,	
And The Old Soldier,	Monsieur Placide,
Collette,	Madame Placide.

In the Course of the Ballad, a Storm, and a Fight with Sabres, between the OLD SOLDIER, and the TWO THIEVES.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADAMSOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§†§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

‡‖‡ The Days of performing will be MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Amongst which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5s. to the best superfine,
Kersameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 1s 6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE, commodious HOUSE, in the Main-Street, lately occupied by Mr. RIVERA, with good Stable, Chaise-House, Garden, &c. —For Terms, apply to

CHARLES HANDY.

Newport, June 10, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

The WHEEL of LIFE.

THE Wheel of Life is ever turning round,
And in this World nought permanent is found:
The midwife wheels us in, and death then wheels us out,
Good lack! Good lack! how things are wheel'd about!

Some few aloft on Fortune's Wheel do go,
And as they mount up high,—some tumble low:
In this we all agree, that Fate at first did will,
That this Great Wheel should never once stand still.

The great man turns to gain his private ends,
Till he's so greatly grown, he quite forgets his friends;
Prosperity oft times deceives the proud and vain,
And wheels about so fast it turns them down again.

Some turn to this, to that, and every way,
And scrape for what can't purchase one poor day;
But this is far beneath the generous man
Who lives and makes the most of life he can.

And thus we're wheel'd about in life's short farce,
Till we are wheel'd off in a rumbling hearse.
The midwife wheels us in, and death then wheels us out,
Good lack! Good lack! how things are wheel'd about.

AN EXTRACT.

A *newspaper*, judiciously compiled, may with propriety be termed a *Mirror*—In it is seen, ambition, envy, revenge, treachery, bigotry, pride, superstition, joy and sorrow—passions which constitute the essence of man. We read, view ourselves—and if prudent men, alter our deformities. It is a source of knowledge and entertainment to the curious and inquiring mind. Here the statesmen may read the fate of nations—Here the philosopher may spread before him a map of man, of manners, of things—and entertain the mind with an agreeable repast. Here the honest labourer by his social fire, surrounded by his little domestic republic, may waste his evenings in delightsome relaxation of mind—may acquaint himself with surrounding occurrences—may bless his God and his industry, which have placed him in his happy state of independence—while, unenvious, he reads the agitations of mind, which distract the peace, and blast the felicity of the "*great ones of the earth*"

Here the moral philosopher, the friend man, may communicate to his fellow rationals, all the benevolence of his soul in gentle admonitions and instructive maxims to inform the ignorant, reform the vicious, and encourage virtue and humanity.

Here the less serious, may amuse the fancy with an original *Bon mot*—a pithy *Anecdote*, and sometimes a *Parnassian flight*. While the amiable of our species, who are ignorant of, or lost in the delirium of nameless anticipation, may here for a moment forget her own, an reading the circumstances of others—and learn from example, that to anticipate is to court disappointment; that to hope is rational—but to possess the mind of principles of virtue and contentment, is the most sublime and substantial happiness that can be enjoyed by sublunary beings.

WILLIAM LADD

Most respectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Currants	
Lisbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.	
Malaga		Anchovies	
West-India	Rum	Thin shell'd Almonds	
New-England		Sugar'd Almonds	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Annifeed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyson	TEAS	Molasses	
Hyson-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper per Ream	
Cloves		Wrapping Paper per Ream	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Allspice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground Redwood	
Olives		Stick Redwood	
Capers		Flour Brimstone	
Florence Oil		Roll Brimstone	
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Indigo	
English Mustard		Copperas	
Fresh Malaga Grapes		Allum	
Best Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.		Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.	

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from England, via New-York, a fresh Supply of seasonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM GYLES,

A SMALL Quantity of TAR, TURPENTINE, and RED CEDAR POSTS, about Twelve Thousand excellent Cypress SHINGLES, 22 Inches long, and in Proportion; the most durable Wood in America for Covering, and may be recommended for the best of Buildings.—Also, a small Quantity of good St. Martin's SALT, some well-made ANCHORS, and LUMBER, of almost every Description, at his Wharf.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

JOHN STRATTON

Informs the Public, and his Customers in particular,

THAT he has removed from the Shop, which he lately occupied on the Parade, to a commodious Building on the Wharf, back of the House where he now lives, four Doors South of the Brick-Market;—where the CHAISE-MAKING and repairing Business is carried on, in its various Branches, as usual.

☞ He returns his grateful Thanks to his kind Customers for their past Attention, and assures them, that his best Endeavours shall not be wanting, to merit its Continuance.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

Gibbs & Channing

Have just imported from the MANUFACTORIES,

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS,

among which are, a great Variety of Superfine Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Shalloons; Tammies; Moreens; Taboreens; Calicoes; Dimities; Muslins; Muslinets; Fustians; Jeans; striped Nankeens; Nankinetts; Waistcoat Patterns; Hosiery; Silks, &c. &c.

They have also for Sale,

Best Port-au Prince MOLASSES,
FLOUR and SHIP-STUFF,
Russia and Ravens DUCK.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

THE Members of the NEWPORT ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State-House, on the first Day of the next Month, at 6, P. M.

Per Order, JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

6th Month, 17th, 1793.

Christopher Ellery

HAS FOR SALE,

Three Hundred Acres of Land,

situate in Hopkinton.

Newport, May 20, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

For SALE, by

JAMES CAHOON & SON,

Opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST English,		Stone,	Yellow,
White,	Lead,	Spruce,	
Red,		Spanish Brown,	
English Ochre,		Venetian Red.	

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or smaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigrease,	Patent Yellow,
Prussian Blue,	Leaf Gold,
Vermilion,	White Vitrol.

Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon.
Varnish, Spirits Turpentine.

A large Assortment of Painters Brushes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and House Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours she has for many Years past experienced, and to inform them that she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies who may visit the Town of Newport the ensuing Season, any small Family may be accommodated with a Part of the House ready furnished, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay with her agreeable and happy—her House is large and commodiously situated for the Purpose of entertaining Strangers, at the North End of Thames-street, next Judge Marchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR DRESSER, FROM *NEW-YORK*

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport

THAT he has arrived here, with Intention of carrying on his Business: He now the newest Fashions, from London and Paris—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of one's Growth, and will baffle the nicest Inspection.—He makes the newest fashion'd full-dressed CAPS, suited for the Season.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, that will please to favour him with their Custom, will please to send to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Desire to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town-Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent; notify all Persons, having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to us, on the last Wednesday of every Month, at the House of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, within Six Months from the Date hereof, where the Subscribers will attend, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS BURGESS.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Hon. the Council of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners, and Four Months allowed us, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the personal Estate of Mr. JOHN CRANSTON, late of said North Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby notify and desire the Creditors to bring in their respective Claims against said deceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings in said North-Kingstown at any Time within said Term.

GEORGE THOMAS,
JAMES CONGDON,
} *Commissioners.*

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ANNE CRANSTON, *Administratrix*
(to said Estate.)

North Kingstown, June 8, 1793.

The WHEEL of LIFE.

THE Wheel of Life is ever turning round,
And in this World nought permanent is found:
The midwife wheels us in, and death then wheels us out,
Good lack! Good lack! how things are wheel'd about!

Some few aloft on Fortune's Wheel do go,
And as they mount up high,—some tumble low:
In this we all agree, that Fate at first did will,
That this Great Wheel should never once stand still.

The great man turns to gain his private ends,
Till he's so giddy grown, he quite forgets his friends;
Prosperity oft times deceives the proud and vain,
And wheels about so fast it turns them down again.

Some turn to this, to that, and every way,
And scrape for what can't purchase one poor day;
But this is far beneath the generous man
Who lives and makes the most of life he can.

And thus we're wheel'd about in life's short farce,
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Here the moral philosopher, the friend man, may communicate to his fellow rationals, all the benevolence of his soul in gentle admonitions and instructive maxims to inform the ignorant, reform the vicious, and encourage virtue and humanity.

Here the less serious, may amuse the fancy with an original *Bon mot*—a pithy *Anecdote*, and sometimes a *Parnassian flight*. While the amiable of our species, who are ignorant of, or lost in the delirium of nameless anticipation, may here for a moment forget her own, an reading the circumstances of others—and learn from example, that to anticipate is to court disappointment; that to hope is rational—but to possess the mind of principles of virtue and contentment, is the most sublime and substantial happiness that can be enjoyed by sublunary beings.

WILLIAM LADD

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MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Lisbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Fresh Raisins, per Cask or lb.	
Malaga		Anchovies	
West-India	Rum	Thin shell'd	Almonds
New-England		Sugar'd	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Anniseed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyson	TEAS	Molasses	
Hyson-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper	per Ream
Cloves		Wrapping Paper	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Allspice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground Stick	Redwood
Olives		Flour	Brimstone
Capers		Roll	
Florence Oil		Indigo	
Best Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Copperas	
English Mustard		Allum	
Fresh Malaga Grapes		Best Boston made SNUFF per Bladder.	
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ALSO,

A large Assortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from England, via New-York, a fresh Supply of seasonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

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A SMALL Quantity of TAR, TURPENTINE, and RED Cedar POSTS, about Twelve Thousand excellent Cypress SHINGLES, 22 Inches long, and in Proportion; the most durable Wood in America for Covering, and may be recommended for the best of Buildings.—Also, a small Quantity of good St. Martin's SALT, some well-made ANCHORS, and LUMBER, of almost every Description, at his Wharf.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

JOHN STRATTON

Informs the Public, and his Customers in particular,

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☞ He returns his grateful Thanks to his kind Customers for their past Attention, and assures them, that his best Endeavours shall not be wanting, to merit its Continuance.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

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They have also for Sale,

Best Port-au Prince MOLASSES,
FLOUR and SHIP-STUFF,
Russia and Ravens DUCK.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

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AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

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Per Order, JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

6th Month, 17th, 1793.

Christopher Ellery

HAS FOR SALE,

Three Hundred Acres of Land,

situate in Hopkinton.

Newport, May 20, 1793.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Period to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

For SALE, by

JAMES CAHOON & SON,

Opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST English,		Stone,	Yellow,
White,	Lead,	Spruce,	
Red,		Spanish Brown,	
English Ochre,		Venetian Red.	

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or smaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigrease,	Patent Yellow,
Prussian Blue,	Leaf Gold,
Vermilion,	White Vitrol.

Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon.
Varnish, Spirits Turpentine.

A large Assortment of Painters Brushes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and House Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

Sarah Hamilton

BEGS Leave to thank her Friends and the Public in general for the many Favours she has for many Years past experienced, and to inform them that she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING of Gentlemen and Ladies who may visit the Town of Newport the ensuing Season, any small Family may be accommodated with a Part of the House ready furnished, and every Thing will be done to make their Stay with her agreeable and happy—her House is large and commodiously situated for the Purpose of entertaining Strangers, at the North End of Thames-street, next Judge Marchant's.

Newport, May 6, 1793.

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Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dressing some of the first Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Assiduity and sincere Wish to please, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town-Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent; notify all Persons, having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to us, on the last Saturday of every Month, at the House of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, within Six Months from the Date hereof, where the Subscribers will attend, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. to Four o'Clock, P. M.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town Council of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners, and Twelve Months allowed us, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the personal Estate of Mr. THOMAS CRANSTON, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their respective Claims against said Deceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings in said North-Kingstown, at any Time within said Term.

GEORGE THOMAS,
JAMES CONGDON,
} *Commissioners.*

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ANNE CRANSTON, *Administratrix*
(to said Estate.)

North Kingstown, June 8, 1793.